

**The Southern Confederacy.**

We clip the following paragraphs from the *Charleston Courier*, of Saturday:

**The New Postmaster-General.**—The distinguished citizen of Mississippi to whom President Davis tendered the place of Postmaster-General for the Confederate States, has not found it compatible with his private duties, and that important post has been offered to John H. Reagan, of Texas, as will be seen by our dispatch.

Mr. Reagan is a native of Sevier County, Tennessee, born in 1818, and, after admission as an attorney, emigrated to the Republic of Texas, where he soon received the office of Deputy Surveyor.

He served that Republic faithfully and acceptably in several trials, civil, military and judicial, and in 1857 was elected to Congress, where he was an active and useful member, serving prominently on the Committees of Indian Affairs and Postoffice Expenditures.

**Fort Sumter.**—Three soldiers, whose enlistment terms had expired, left Fort Sumter with discharge, on Wednesday, and were brought to the city by the mail steamer. There is no doubt that others would gladly receive discharge.

In conformity with these intentions he does not expressly say that he will resuscitate them.

The interest which the public had in the address was in reference to the question, whether Lincoln was to use coercion or not; whether he would recognize secession or not; whether he would treat with the Confederate States as with a foreign power or not.

It is plain that he would use force if he could, but he sees difficulties in such a course. It is also plain that he will not recognize nor tolerate secession. His declaration that he will enforce the laws is made to please the ultra-men of his party upon whom he chiefly depends for support. But he makes this declaration so much that no one can say what he means by it.

The *Union Banner*, Athens, Alabama, says of the document:

Lincoln's inaugural seems to have sent terror and confusion into the secession wigwam. From a disinterested point of view, one would suppose that old Abe was preparing an army to march against the citadel of the oligarchy; but judging from the tone of "the paper," which we regard as a perfect "let down," their apprehensions are quite unfounded. Keep cool, gentlemen, old Abe will let you log along and have your own way, and if that don't lead you to destruction in eighteen months, then it will be inevitable when the money to support the oligarchy has to be made out of the people.

**Searcy County.**

At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of Searcy county, at the court-house in Searcyville on Monday, the 5th of March, 1861, on motion, Hon. S. PICKENS was called to the Chair, and D. McCROXON appointed Secretary.

On the Chair, Judge Pickens explained the object of the meeting in a brief and appropriate address.

On motion, the Chair appointed Dr. R. H. Holden, Dr. J. M. Hammer, and M. M. Cowan, Esq., a committee to draw up a suitable preamble and resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. After retiring a short time, the committee, through the chairman, read the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, the time is approaching when the freedom of Tennessee will be called upon to see if she can stand alone, and whereas it is important that the Governor of Tennessee should be a man of undoubted decision in the Union, of moral courage, and of liberal and conservative principles—one who is alike opposed to sectional parties North and South, and is for sustaining the rights of the States in the Union, and for the maintenance of the Constitution of the United States. Therefore,

Resolved, That O. P. Temple and R. A. Crawford, Union delegates who were elected on the 9th day of February last to the State Convention, be requested to meet other delegates in Convention in the City of Nashville on such a date as to be convenient for themselves, and to submit a candidate for Governor, and that they be requested to cast the vote of Searcy county for some man who is sound on the *Union question*, to be our standard bearer.

Resolved, That we would be proud to see the very able and patriotic Union delegates throughout the State who are best fitted to fill the Executive Chair in our State, and whereas it is important that the Governor of Tennessee should be a man of undoubted decision in the Union, of moral courage, and of liberal and conservative principles—one who is alike opposed to sectional parties North and South, and is for sustaining the rights of the States in the Union, and for the maintenance of the Constitution of the United States. Therefore,

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the Hon. T. A. R. NELSON, our late distinguished Representative in Congress from this state, the First Congressional District of Tennessee, and that we call him to be a candidate for re-election to Congress in this District.

On motion, it was ordered that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Jonesboro Express, Brownsville Whig, Athens Post, Nashville Banner, and Grenville Democrat.

**S. PICKENS, Chmn.**

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The Atlanta, Ga., intelligence, a strong secession paper, except to the continuance of the Southern Congress in session, it says the people had no voice in electing the members of that Congress, and its business was simply to form a provisional government and recommend a plan for a permanent one, and should done that and adjourned.

**Gen. Houston Still for the Union.**

The Austin (Texas) intelligence has been permitted to publish the following extract from a letter written by Gov. Houston to an old friend, defining his position:

"You say it is reported that I am for secession. Ask those who say so to point to a word of mine authorizing the statement. I have declared myself in favor of peace, of harmony, of compromise, in order to obtain a fair expression of the will of the people. Dangerous as may be the precedent inaugurated by the Convention, before the majority of the law, which recognizes its power to submit the question of division to the people, I yield, in the same spirit that actuated Andrew Jackson in paying the fine arbitrarily imposed on him at New Orleans. I am determined that those who would overthrow law shall learn no lesson from me."

"I still believe that secession will bring ruin and civil war. Yet, if the people will, I can bear it with them. Sixty-seven years of freedom, the recollection of the past triumphs and sufferings, the memories of heroes whom I have seen and known, and whom I have venerated shades would haunt my footstep were I to falter now; perhaps have made me too devoted to the Constitution and the Union. But it is so. Did I believe that liberty and the rights of the South demanded sacrifice, I would not hesitate. I believe that less concession than was necessary to the Constitution will now preserve it. Thus believing, I cannot vote for secession."

**From Texas.**

*Galveston*, March 8.—On the 4th the Convention declared that Texas was out of the Union.

Governor Houston issued a proclamation to that effect.

Incomplete returns show a majority of 28,000 out of \$1,000 votes in favor of secession.

An ordinance passed authorizing Delegates to represent Texas in the Provisional Government.

Vessels sent here by the Federal Government will be seized.

It is said that Houston will not resign, nor take the oath of allegiance.

The Convention is discussing an ordinance defining treason.

McCollough has sent a detachment to guard the upper ports.

Always at work for the attainment of an object. If the object itself is not important, the pursuit is. The fox, when caught, is worth nothing; he is followed for the pleasure of the following.

**WHAT IS THE QUESTION?**—The Corinth (Miss.) Advertiser says:

"The question is not what Mississippi must do to enable her to defend herself out, but how she is to get back in the Union, with as little dishonor to herself as possible."

**SIGNIFICANT.**—The extreme earnestness of shipping to merchandise to the South before the 15th March, in order to avoid the duty to be collected after that date, indicates pretty plainly, that they acknowledge the secession of the States and their right to levy and collect duties.

**Pennsylvania.**

**Lincoln's Inaugural.**

The Washington correspondent of the New York Evening Post writes:—"The original composition of the inaugural is unmistakably the handwork of Mr. Lincoln himself. The document asserts his known opinions in favor of the enforcement of the laws and the protection of the Federal property."

Per contra—the Washington correspondent of the Charleston Courier writes:

"It is just such a declaration of policy as we expected."

It denies the right of secession and power of any State, or confederation of States, to break up the Union, or to leave it without the consent of others. The great point he notes is that the majority rule constitutes the essence of free government.

He declared that he would execute the laws in all the States. But he proceeded to qualify this by remarking that he should use no force, except against force.

The idea that I gathered was that he would execute the laws when it would be practicable, and that no violence would be used except in defense from attack.

In conformity with these intentions he does not expressly say that he will resuscitate them.

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**Tribute of Respect.**

Intelligence of the death of Dr. ROBERT W. ADAMS, who expired in this place on the morning of the 1st inst., having been ill for some time, at the age of 60 years. No. 294, convention street, day and committed his remains to the tomb with the honors of Masonry; after which the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, the present Architect of the Universe hath pleased to call our beloved brother, Dr. R. W. Adams, from labor in this Lodge to refreshments in the Celestial Lodge above. Cut down, as he was, while discharging the duties of Senior Warden, in the prime of life, in the midst of usefulness, and in the full flower of his manhood, and

Resolved, That in the death of brother R. W. Adams, the Masonic fraternity has lost a true and upright Mason, and the community one of its most valuable and efficient citizens.

Resolved, That we tender our sincere condolence and sympathy to the much bereaved widow, and relatives of the deceased, and that copies of the Record of this Lodge, and that copies of the *Freemason* and *Times and Seasons* be forwarded to the relatives of the deceased and Knewell papers, with the request that they be published.

Resolved, That we desire to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the widow of the deceased.

Resolved, That as a testimonial of regard, we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

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